Mational Republican

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-LUMBIA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING: ::::AUGUST 11, 1871

PERSONS LEAVING the city during the summer months can have THE DARLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent to their address by mail, stage paid, and changed as often as they Teregquire, by ordering it at this office.

"Gushi; invariably in savance. Now, perhaps of sloppy tourists," eh write a letter about President Wilson will tor Morton.

IT is reported that some Democrats are urging the acvernor State to appoint Jeff. Davis to be Uni States Senator to succeed Andrew Johnson Why not? It would be the spotheosis

THE Baltimore Gazette says "Alexander "H. Stephens is the very man the South "repudiates." This will be news to a large number of the Confederate ex-Vice President's admirers who propose to keep him in public office as long as he lives. A RELIABLE contributor from the South

continues his papers on "The Southern Situation" to-day. He presents startling facts to show the unreconstructed feeling of the Georgia Democrats. His extract from Senator Norwood's speech should attract attention.

Among the "Comments of the Press regarding the Cuban situation, printed elsewhere in this issue, is an article from the New York Commercial Advertiser forshadowing the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Patriots by the Dominican Republic. If this prediction should be verified. Spain would undoubtedly adopt some aggressive method against San Domingo to prevent the insurgents from realizing any benefit from such a recognition. What would be the duty of the United States under such circumstances?

P. I. K., THE Weeping Willow of the Wissahickon, is soon to be heard from again. Anent this, the Philadelphia Econing Bulletin says :

Judge Kelley has written another speech upon the financial question and he is going out to Ohio during the present week to deliver it in behalf of the Democratic party. And yet this man, who did not find it convenient to help the Republican party in his own city and State during the last campaign, will sit in the next Congress as the representative of a Re-publican district. He does not represent the views of his constituents, and he is not in sym-pathy with his party; and yet he has not a ufficient amount of self-respect, or enough regard for decency, to resign his seat in the House so that his constituents may have their rights. We have one consolation under the circumstances, and that is that the Democrats will certainly be deteated in Ohio, and then although Kelley may hold on to the office, hi career as a politician will be ended."

ion of the Republican victory in North Carolina printed in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN OR Friday of last week should have been furnished by the Associated Press agents in that State to the press in general long before this. Its suppression was no doubt occasioned by a reluctance to admit the defeat of the Democratic party, and the evidence of that reluctance should procura the immediate dismissal of the agents referred to. The public has a right to expect news, and the latest at that, from the Associated Press, no matter how disagreeable the character of it may be to those who prepare it for transmission over the wires. The moral of all this, however, is to be found in the fact the THE NATIONAL RE-PUBLICAN eclipsed all its cotemporaries, even the Great Dailies of the North, in the publication of the earliest and most reliable

WE PRESENT this morning, exclusively, the full report of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds for the last fiscal year. As it relates to matters of lo cal interest we are sure that it will be examined with care by all the property-holders and citizens of the District. It will be observed that General Babcock maintains a close supervision of all the public property entrusted to his care, and in his report gives in minute detail the operations of his office in the expenditure of his appropriations. It will also be found that he has studied the mean combination of economy with utility, which in the end is most likely to serve the public interests. A careful reading of the report will leave the impression upon the mind that it is the work of a faithful and honest ministerial officer, who is not only familiar with his duty in the premises, but who also possesses the courage to perform it in the face of the bitterest calumny and vituperation that partisan envy can suggest.

ANOTHER WORD OF ADVICE TO NORTH ERN REPUBLICANS.

The efforts of THE NATIONAL REPUB-LICAN to direct the attention of the Republican press of the North to the perfidy of the Southern Democratic leaders have not been without effect. The Northern people have been absorbed by the consideration of matters of more immediate personal concern than the affairs of the Southern States, and to some extent have been misled by the "sugar-coated pledges of peace and reconciliation" of the loudmouthed Gushers; but the convention campaigns in Kentucky, Texas, Alabama and North Carolina have awakened them to a due appreciation of the situation and revived to some extent their interest in the welfare of their Southern Republican brethren. The result is a growing faith in the truth of our repeated charges that the Southern Democracy are engaged in what the Syracuse Journal fitly characterizes a a general movement to destroy "the fruits of Republican progress, as they have "been embodied in the constitutions of "those (Southern) States." The truth is, the better acquainted the Northern Republican press becomes with the details of Southern politics the more plainly does the imbecility, treachery, or selfish motives of the Gushers appear. As this acquaint anceship progresses, and as the utter unreliability of the Southern Democratic pledges of loyalty becomes apparent, the justice and foresight of this journal and the severity of its criticisms upon the weak kneed policy of certain Republican leaders will receive general approval; The acknowledgment is already made that the preservation of the Republican party in the South is requisite to the preserva tion of peace and lawful authority in that section. It requires no prophetic instinct to describe the condition of affairs that would follow the destruction of the party in those States. The people would be left entirely to the control of the rebel element. These would be no discussion of those issues which should be agitated as incidents of govern-mental progress; the enfranchised blacks

would be reduced to's condition of ignorant peonage; the wheels of progress would be turned backward, and the controlling ele-ment would naturally restore so much of the onte belless condition of affairs as would be possible. This is a reasonable assumption, and it would be unreasonable to ex pect anything else under such circumstances. The men who fought against the Govern-ment, for State Rights and secession, and to uphold slavery, would then be in position to do as they pleased, and to execute every desire without the restraining presence of immediate opposition. Is it reasonable to presume they would not take advantage of such an opportunity? This being admitted, it follows, as naturally as light the darkness, that the imperative duty of the Republican party is to nourish the growth of its Southern wing and cherish the exist

ence of its principles in the Southern States. We know that it is the fashion with the Opposition to detract from the importance of a due consideration of this subject by sneers about the "bloody shirt" and the 'outrage mill;" but we find that those aneers, although sometimes repeated by reputable pens and lips, proceed from the same sources in which the old-time derision cents parteen cents per week, or sixty-six of the Abolitionists and Unionists had its origin. We are nevertheless content to do our duty in calling attention to the startling facts which constantly arise as admonitions of future danger, because we know we are serving a noble and patriotic purpose, and one which every loyal citizen will eventually commend with feelings of sincere gratitude.

But the practical and immediate or per political effect of neglecting the wing of the party is not yet duly eppreciated. *will not be contemplated to prohibit its desgates from taking part in thenational convention of the party, and it must be remembered that they will use their influence abs nower in that body to secure a recognition Scheir rights as fellowpartisans. In doing the hey will see to it that none of the weak-kned aspirants for political preferment shall resize their ambitious designs without a seriou stuggle. They know from personal experie absence of protection of the rights of ctizens in the South which now prevails, are which is threatened with ten-fold increase in the future. They accredit the situation to the inactive sympathy or recreant policy of their copartisans, many of whom were most active in the days of reconstruction in orging Northern men to settle in the South. and in eacouraging black and white native Unionists to organize and maintain the Republican party in the States of their adoption. Is it not natural that they should attempt, at least, to use their votes as dele gates to punish the men whom they claim with convincing show of justice, deserted them in the hour of their most dire need? The North supervised the plan of reconstruction and the men who were called upon to execute it had but little voice in its preparation. The North had complete conrol of the Government at that time, and voluntarily advanced the pledges embodied in the constitutional amendments and the reconstruction sots as a policy to build up the Republican party in the South and prevent the very lapse of power into the hands of the rebels to which we have referred as a part of the Southern Democratic design. The Southern Republicans remember this, and will call for an honest and complete redemption of those pledges. They will not yield one jot or tittle of them, but will insist upon the pound of flesh with the remorseless earnestness of desperate men. How many Northern Republicans will dare to ignore them then, when, clothed with a power equal to their fellow-delegates, they will demand justice at the hands of the

national representatives of the party? FROM a reliable report of the recent speech of the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, before the Mississippi State Democratic convention, we make the following extracts:

"Negro suffrage," he said, "hange like a misletoe upon the body politic to sap its life. It can but endanger the nation's life, and threatens its overthrow. dom and enfranchisement of the colored men was fixed in the Constitution, but that the responsibility of Government should rest upon the hand that will be most affected and are most capable. * * * The United States most capable. The United States Government with the battle-ax and from hand crushed out the system in vogue for years; with the lighter sword it has cut asunder the silken tissue of kindness and friendship that had axisted between the two races. truct the South upon the remains of scattered communities. But this hope was dispelled, and the Southern sky was darkened by the party in power. It presumed on a latest loyal sentiment here which did not exist, and not finding it, then looked beyond the white man

In other words, this distinguished Southern Gusher believes that equal suffrage, a principle he has sworn to protect and support, threatens the nation's life; that the responsibility of government should rest solely with the whites, who, in his opinion, are most affected and most capable; that, in contradiction of the boasted friendship of the whites for the blacks, the Govern ment has cut asunder the tissues of kind ness and friendship which formerly existed between them, and that no latent loyal sentiment existed in the South on which the Government could rest its programme of restoration. There are other parts of this remarkable speech evidently intended for effect in the North; but the foregoing quotations disclose the undercurrent which made the speaker's sentiments acceptable to his Southern Democratic audience. Let some Northern Gusher now come forward and embrace Lamar as a penitent and submissive erring brother.

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

To the Bettor of the National Republican: Sin: We have referred to a convention of Confederate soldiers at which Mr. Ben. Hill delivered that great war speech which so completely captivated "the people" of Georgia that his past offenses were condoned, and he restored to his former place in the affections of the people-usy, more: made the leader above all leaders-so that he (erstwhile so low that "none so poor as to do him reverence") has now a special niche in the hearts of all "that to their country." This convention was held January 20, 1875, at Atlanta, for the purpose of forming the "Survivors' Association Confederate Soldiers and Sallors for the State of Georgia." On January 27, 1875, Captain John Milledge, secretary of the association, issued an address, which was published in the Atlanta papers of the day following, from which we make some extracts:

from which we make some extracts:

"The objects of this association are to be thresfold—social, historical and benevolent."

"The only qualificabless necessary to constitute
a man a member are that he shall have served
with delity in the army or navy of the Confederate States, and shall be, at the time or signing
the roll, a bone fide citizen of the State of Georgia, * * and who shall pay * * the sum of
twenty-five cents into the common fund of the association."

gis, and who shall pay the sum of twenty-five cents into the common fund of the association."

"The constitution provides that ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors may form sub-associations in each ecunty, which will be auxiliary and report to the State organization."

"And now, comrades, it is necessary that you be urged to take hold of this good work with seal. Some of you may attach no importance to the social feature of our association. Uf its historical features some may say let the dead past bury its dead; but the Densyolent feature, which is the most prominent object of this association, imposes upon you a solemn duty. There were true and noble men who fell by your side on the battlefield, or languished until death relieved their agony in the hospitals, and, dying, left widows and orphans; who to-day, with no shelter they can call their own, are begging that bread in Georgia. These are your wards. There are othe s who shared with you the hardships of campand the dangers of the battle-leid, who, disabled by wounds, or emachated by disease contracted in the service, are dragging out a miserable exastence, dishestenced and weary of life. They need help. And for such objects as these do we propose to band curelves together."

It is admitted in the foregoing that two of the three declared objects are not sufficient to give this association a membership, and a

give this association a membership, and a labored argument is entered upon in suppor of the remaining one-benevolence; benevo field, and the widows and orphans of the dead of eleven years ago. If these parties have been able to care for themselves during all that time, they can certainly do so now. This

very creditable to the classes spaken of, that they have cared for themselves and are as well try requests—
"That in each county of the State the exclusion of the State the exclusion of the State the exclusion of the state of the association, and have these rolls, with the money collected on them, forwarded to see express at Atlants, Georgia, on or before the first day of June next, in order that these rolls made be verified.

* * and a consolidated roll made.

"These rolls must show the name, rank, time place and command at time of entering the ser vice; date, cemmand and rank at time of lawring the service; and in order that these may be uniformly made out. I will furnish, during the nex fourteen days, to each ordinary in the State, is blank form, with the measury instructions printed therein, and the ordinary with hold them subject to the order of any representative meeting of those to whom this address is directed."

Notice that these rolls must give the man' full military history; they must be verified; blank forms will be furnished to, and distribate-to whom orders are issued to hold then for the proper parties. The chairman of the executive committee of this association is also hairman of the executive committee of the Democratic party of the State.

"Social, historical and benevolent" inter ions will answer for the public address, but at the county meetings a live reason must be given for the formation of such an association. Colonel A. J. Smith gave it at Hinesville, May 27, reported in the Scaport Appeal of May 29, 1875. He said:

"Being called upon by the citizens to addre the meeting in favor of forming a Confedera association of the survivors of the late war, had consented to do so because he thought su an association necessary to preserve the truth history. an association necessary to preserve the truth of history.

"The speaker said that in all history, ancient or modern, as far as he knew, no nation which had been crushed and conquered had ever been able to regain her liberties; that from the signs of the times he was happy to say that the South was putting forth noble efforts for regain her liberties, and that he was hopeful of her success in the future; if so, she would be the first in all history. As he looked on the struggle he was thrilled with the glorious prospect; that among the States thus struggling he was proud to say Georgia was one of the foremost—not only in material recuperation, but in her appreciation of free institutions and veneration of true liberty."

This speaker was addressing old soldiers, at a time when they were urged to unite in an

time when they were urged to unite in an organization resulting from the late war; he ells them that the South is "putting forth noble efforts to regain her liberties:" that as he looks upon the struggle he is "thrilled with the glorious prospect," and they applauded him, and thanked him for his "appropriate

address." Let memory dwell upon the years that pro eded the late war, and note how from ardent Periots, step by step, the Southern people wet educated for that time which an inordinate ove of power had ordained should come upon he country; until—in the election of Lincoln be the majority—the Southern people were so thosoughly made to believe their liberties in danger that they were willing to, and did, sacrince life and property to maintain

It required years to educate a freedom-lov ing people to fight for slavery; but it was a work that had to commence at the very bottom. Such is not the case now. At theelose of the war the South frankly acknowleded that it was whipped, and trembled lest in at dition to other losses their real estate should be confiscated and divided among the conquering armies of the North; but in 1867 they had so progressed that they proudly claimed they were not whipped, they were simply overpowered; and that not by the North, but by powder and steel in the hands of Teutonic and Irish hirelings." They have not admitted even possible error, but still claim their cause to be that of "constitutional liberty;" "resistance to coercion and aggression;" "resistance o Federal encroschment upon the sovereignty

nd domestic relations of the States." What was necessary to give a real peace to the country? The South should have honestly accepted the settlement of the questions upon which they made their appeal to arms. Had they in good faith acknowledged that the issues of the past were dead, and treated the colored people as free men were entitled to be, there would have been no reconstruction, no enforcement act, no civil rights bill! All were made necessary by their own arbitrary acts, their determination, as expressed by act and

utterance, not to abide the arbitrament of ple shall be informed that they are the " victims of tyranny," "ground to the earth by op-pression," "overburdened by taxation." It is the spirit of hate" be continually appealed to. We assert that the white people of the South

are being educated for war; that the cause of Southern independence is not "lost"—in the sense that it is past all hope in their pressts-that it is a live cause, which will yet lo much barm. To what other end the teachings of the past few years? How are a people aught that which it is desired they shall learn if not by "line upon line, precept upon precept," as we see in the press of the South day y day, week after week. In proof of our assertion, note the extracts already given, read hose which follow, remembering that they are out a tithe of the whole, given as samples. The stale cry of "slander mill" cannot affect this article; we give their own utterances from which you may judge for yourselves, and that there may be no mistake add all the particulars of date and name, so that any who will

may prove us. Hon. Thomas Hardeman, chairman of the Democratic executive committee for Georgia, writes under date of June 28, 1875, in answer o a request that he join with the people of Atlanta is the celebration of the 4th of July:

"The struggle through which we have just passed, though disastrous to us, may yet be an instructive lesson to our conquerors, teaching them that the encroachments of liberty and power institution; presult in revolt and revolution. Justice can never be expedient, oppression can never be justified."

Hon. T. M. Norwood, United States Senator, takes advantage of the same occasion to de

clare:

"If our liberties have been lost, we, as Georgians, have the proud consciousness that the sin lies not at our door or at the door of the South, and that they must be restored, if ever, by the South; because a people who voluntarily destroy their constitutional liberty and ensiave themselves oan never recover that heritage. If it has been lost, and as it is worthy of every sacrifice to be regained, every patriot should labor for its redemption." Hon. Julian Hartridge, member-elect of the

Forty-fourth Congress from the First Georgia district, as reported by the Jasper county Banner of June 4, 1875, said at the unveiling of the Confederate monument in Savannah : "The monument is not simply to the dead in the plorious camp of night, but to the living, who have the same battlet to light, the same victories to win, and the same graves to fill."

A Barnwell (S. C.) correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, of July 17, 875, says:

"Rife clubs are being organized to meet the advanced spirit of our well-beloved and sister State, wherein you enjoy the felicity of being domiciled, and our young men's faces beam brightly with the patriotic fire reflected from within, which has at last leapt from smoldering sabes to ardent fisme." The Atlanta News, of May 15, 1875, declares: "We have once fought the Union, and should an emergency arise would do 't again. The emergencies are not so unexpected 'r undistred as the stupict North supposes. They may not happen and they may."

And, finally, for this article we quote from And, finally, for this article we quote from the Albany (Ga.) News, of July 22, 1875; "Mr. Davis has been quiet and sliest since the war, and the people have had but little opportu-nity to attest their love and grafitude, but the time is close at hand when every live soldier of the lost cause will give emphasis to their admira-tion and affection, and every true son of the South will jobs in the loud acclaim of justice and gratitude to the living, as well as reverence and honor to the dead:"

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

- Let our present motto be "Cuba libre Cuba free.'

- Senator Sherman has untrammeled faith a sweeping triumph for the Ohio Republi-- Cucumber cramps taken in large doses

rifl knock the dull monotony of the times higher than a kite. - The ghost of the flaxen-headed Dory still

fits about the Brooklyn courts with mournful bearing yet busy with the ruins of his infernal onspiracy. - And still the grasshopper is on the wing. The green fields of Nebraska have fallen a

prey to his insatiable voracity, and the hopes of the farmer fade slowly away. - When a Vassar girl runs and jumps over a fence, it is said to be much easier to imagine than describe the feelings of the fence.—Argus. The words on that point are quite expressive,

— A herder in California shouted so so-morously the other day that seven hundred of his sheep became frightened and sprang over

streets unprotected. - The fascinating young widow who was pitched out of a carriage recently at Saratoga with Gov. Tilden says "a roll with a Governor, now and then, aint to be specsed at." But, of

course, it is though. - A woman that can alip up on the water melon rinds which infest the market-house pavement and still preserve her basket of viands ad dignity in tact, is a paragon of a female, and ought to be blessed.

— As there is considerable monotony in the

ring exposures just at present, the Detective press might find profitable employment in inpecting Saturn, whose rings are particularly uminous at this season. - Governor Hendricks says that rag-money

and business confidence can never walk stead lly hand in hand, and yet he lays awake nights in his anxiety to see the Ohio Democracy triumph. Anything to win. - England is still importing live frogs to take care of her vegetables. The only thing

we ever knew them to take care of in this

country was to howl early and late and keep out of the way of small boys. - True heroes still live. The lover who plunged into the surging flood at Niagara the other day in a vain attempt to rescue his be-trothed did a noble deed-nobler than most that are found in song and story.

- It is said that W. D. Kelley proposes to air his ideas on finances at Indianapolis to-day. They are so transparent now as to be quit imperceptible, and another airing will float hem higher than the raven flies. - St. Louis is clamoring for the two nationa

conventions, but if there is a Providence in politics, she will be disappointed. Moody and ankey would be worth more to St. Louis in two weeks than a cycle of conventions. - Phobe Cozzens holds her coming lecture subject "By Faith, Not Arms."-Ezchange. If she held it the reverse, what one of your

pimple-browed St. Louis snobs would like to

be the subject ? Don't all peep at once. -Buffalo William's present watchword is "On to Denver." An editor there called him a "fraud and a gas-bag." Another sanctum will be filled with war just as soon as the distance of a thousand miles can be annihilated - A female mummy has just been found in the labyrinths of the Mammoth Cave, in a

state of complete starvation. When will our temale mummles learn to be careful about wandering off into such lonely and unprotected places ? - Henry Clay Dean, a mongrel composition of blue mud and wind, has been imported into

Ohio for the purpose of buncombing for the Democracy. It is bad taste, and will be the means of "choking off" more Democratic votes than the nomination of Carev itself. - Sam Carey said, a few years since, that herer beer is a flithy foreign swill, unhealthy, ixing, tantalizing and destructive;

but to-day stands upon a liquor platform and pleads with a drinking element for votes. Oh. mivel, why the capriciousness ! - Pendleton's anxiety to have the country on a solid financial footing is in strange contrast with the eagerness which he displayed in 1863 is ass unremitting efforts to break up and

destroy the same Government. begs in these days of political snobbery. - Congressman Kerr, after a patient "look. ing into affairs," concludes that his chances for the Speakership are exceedingly transpar ent, and that the out-look of the Democracy s everything but bright. Why this dejection, Bassinio ! Is the Carolinian dose dispisiting ? - Terry, the cuthroat, who assassinated

Broderick and served as leader among the rebel bushwhackers, was unanimously elected a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of California recently. Morrissey and Terry-what a brace ! and yet the Democracy is not true to its instincts, some say.

- Abolish General Sheridan's office, would you, Mr. Beck ! Of course you will; and that is not all. You will take the pension from the soldier; you will pay the slaveholders for their slaves; you will annul the reconstruction laws: you will hurl the blacks down nine times the space between night and day to a sphere of social degradation that will border on bondage; you will do avariable ----spite which Southern hordes still hold against their Northern victors. These things are a true as life leads to death.

- "I fought to maintain the Union," said an intelligent soldier last evening, "and in the cause sacrificed that good right leg. To-day I am struggling in the face of want to support my family. To-day a hundred ex-rebels stand elected to Congress, and are only waiting for make me suffer still further for my sacrifice. Things did not look this way at Appomattox Court-house in 1865. You could not have made me believe it." And then he stumped off with his wooden substitute for flesh and blood, and disappeared in the crowd.

- Here is Dickens' pen portrait of Andrew Johnson : "I was very much surprised by the President's face and manner. It is, in its way, one of the most remarkable faces I have ever seen, not imaginative, but very powerful in its firmness, (or perhaps obstinacy,) strength of will and steadiness of purpose. There is a reticence in it, too, curiously at variance with that first unfortunate speech of his. A mar not to be turned or trifled with. A man, I should say, who must be killed to be got out of the way. His manners perfectly composed. There was an air of chronic anxiety upon him; but not a crease or ruffle in his dress, and his papers were as composed as himself."

Opinions of the Press.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)
There are some signs of a concerted movement to force a United States intervention i Cuban affairs. The Cuban sympathizers in the press have broken out recently with fresh vigor. A considerable number of American newspapers have long been committed to what is called intervention on the side of humanity in the guerrilla warfare between Spain and her richest colony, but which really means inter-vention looking toward the absorption of Cuba by the United States.

(From the Richmond Enquirer.) The people of Cuba have been struggling for even long and weary years against a tyrauny tenfold greater than the one against which the American colonies rebelled a hundred years ago. Their trade has been fettered for the benefit of the tyranny which controlled them. Meanwhile they have seen our country expand into greatness, and while respecting our power and our institutions they have learned to look to us for succor. With the facts before us it cannot be denied that they have the full sympathy of our people; but the American Government has always stood aloof on the rigid interpretations of international law, and has thus failed to extend to them that ald and comfort which the American people have so

generally desired

A change is now probable, that is, if we are
to accept THE REPUBLICAN as the authorized mouthpiece of the Administration. Says that paper: "Tolerant as we have been, and forgiving, during the attempt of the Spanish people to establish a Republic, it is now evi-dent that our kindness has been misplaced. The Spanish Republic has vanished to appear The Spanish Republic has vanished to appear no more, during our generation at least, and the only vital spark of republicanism now existing under Spanish rule to attract our sympathy is that which lights up the path of the Cuban patriots." Hence our Government is urged to recognize Cuba as an independent Power, and give to the struggling patriots the moral, if not the material aid which has hitherto been denied. Surely the Washington Government, after emancipation is an accomplished fact in this country, cannot tolerate the existence of the very worst form of

the existence of the very worst form of [From the Columbia (8, C.) Union-Herald.] The news reaches us more emphatic each day that the Spanish power in the Island of Cuba is broken and wasting away before the indefatigable heroism of the revolution. No longer can the Captain General and his satraps smother the fact and manufacture such intelligence as sults their falling cause. As wave after wave breaks upon the shore the rush and roar of the patriot struggle grows louder and louder, until Europe and America, catching the accomplishment of another revolution and the elevation of the Queen of the Antilles luto

benevolence comes too la'e! It is a fact, and very creditable to the classes applien of, that they have cared for themselves and are as well off as any other portion of the population. But off they were actually needy the fee of twenty-five cents would not support them. The secretary requests—

a precipice. Now Fog-horn is jealous, and comfort is not his.

— Havana wants more women. Nearly three fourths of its population are males. A woman with any pretensions to beauty or fine physique would sooner die than he seen on the streets unprotected. regular and reflect upon an equa-school of whose arony and labor sweep across the sea, heralding the birth of another repub-lic and the triumphant vindication of thos principles which are at once the grace an principles which are at once the grace an

principles which are at once the grace and guard of our common nationality.

The friends of Cuba lebre are at last comforted with the assurance that the backbone of the tyrant in the lailand is broken, and that before long the artillery of Manusi Garcia will sainte from the Moro Cautle, amid the shouts of his gainst and ragged veterans, the victorious flag under which they have fought nearly eight years. It will then be a matter of pride to them that the United States not only refused to recognize and saints them, but of pride to them that the United States not only refused to recognize and sasist them, but actually allowed the Spaniard to build and equip is our ports a large facet, and pursued, with relentless energy, every effort made to assist the patricts. It will also be a matter of mournful reflection that while Valmaseda uttered his infamous orders butchering the insurgents, and Burriel shot without mercy, against the slaughter-house wall of Santiago, half a hundred American citizens, and trampled in blood upon our national flag, we refused to raise a hand to vindicate our national honor, because the blow might help a suffering people, while it avenged our own wrong and degradation.

It will add another star to the galaxy of glory which will crown the patriot laurels that

It will add another star to the galaxy of glory which will crown the patriot isurels that the good fight was fought and won by a ragged handful of heroes, more than half of whomofileers and soldlers—were colored men, against a powerful empire, armed with every power of war, embattled from head to foot against their rights, and encouraged by the rest of the world in cutting them off from every human aid. Blockaded and surrounded, hunted night and day by the Spanish volunteer and his fellow, the Spanish bloodbound, driven into the swamps and the mountains without arms or provisions, these men have made good their provisions, these men have made good their ground, taking their means from the field of battle, until the news can no longer be hushed that their rough riders are circling around the walls of Havans and the other stronghold of the Spaniard, holding the open country, every inch of is, and sending starvation, pestilence and death into the corroding ranks of the ene my. This is good news to us. We hope before the next Congress adjourns it will be compelled to recognize the Republic of Cuba, and history will recognize, in its loftlest page, the names of Cespedes and Garcia.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.) The National Congress of the Dominical Republic has beenn, in its sittings of the 9th of July, to take what will prove to be a most practical step toward helping the Cubans to conquer independence. On that day a motion was presented by General Pierre Prudhomme and Messrs. Caminero and Franco, asking for the recognition of belligerent rights in favor of the Cuban patriots. General Prudhomme supported, in a very eloquent speech, the mowhich was made for consideration and for its final acceptance three months hence, that is, on the 9th of October, the anniversary eve of the Cuban pronunciamento at Yarra, which began the national war. The friendship and even the alliance of the Central and South American States was, of course, not to be de-spised by the Cuban patriots, but those coun-tries were too far away to be of practical use in the military operations of the insurgents. How different it will be with San Domingo, now different it will be with San Domingo, which lies at the very door and nearly in sight of Cuba. All ships loaded with men, arms, ammunition for the patriets being allowed to eall at the Dominican ports, will be better able to watch their opportunity, and to successfully land their passengers and cargoes. The Span ish gunboats are not numerous enough ner righter account to the passengers are not numerous enough ner righter account to the account to the passengers. ish gunboats are not numerous enough nervigilant enough to stop any appreciable number of such warlike vessels, inasmuch as the Cuban coast, looking toward San Domingo, and lying nearest to it, is all in the hands of the patriots. If the Dominican Congress had already passed the belligerent rights bill, which will be taken up in October, it might have been safely predicted that the steam yacht Octavia, which left New York yesterday, flying the Uruguayan flag, and commanded by Captaia Arias and other gentlemen not unfriendly to the Cuban cause, would call at some port of the Republic of San Domingo, to take afterward any direction she might piesse. Anyhow, we wish success to the Octavia, if she is bound to Montevideo, and even if contrary winds or the current of the Gulf Stream should drive her somewhere on the Cuban coast.

drive her somewhere on the Cuban coast. DIED. AUSTIN .- On Monday, the 9th instant, at 5:10), m., Janes B., Ja., infalt son of James B. and theppe H. Austin. aged one year, one mouth and wenty-five days. Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 205 A treet southeast, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. street southeast, this afternoon at 4 o' clock.

ARMSTRONG.—On the 9th instant, at 7.50 p. m.,

JESSIE MAY, youngest child of John N. and cusan
B. Armstrong, aged 1eyen mouths and nine days.

PALMER.—In Wilson, N. C., on August 9, JENNIE E., beloved wife of A. B. Palmer and eldest daughter of William Greason, of this city, aged twenty-eight years.

WALNIE ON SAMPLEY ASSETTIONS. twenty-eight years.

WALSH. On Saturday, August 7, at 5 s. m., by Poston. Joseph de Windl. Spot One Year, four months and seven days.

Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 22 West street, Georgets an, Wednesday at 3 p. m. The friends of the Lamily are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE-IN DALTIMORE FEMALE.

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BUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.
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B. F. STEIGER, Agvair, No. 511 Sevenits street northwest, Washington, D. C. SHII-WFMEW

IN.THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISEleanore A. Hare, complainant! No. 4.598,
George Fletcher et al., deftis, Equity Docket 15,
On motion of the planniff, by Messra, Stanto and Worthington, her solleitors, it is, the 7th day of August. 1872 ordered that the clember of the country of the country

BOOKS AND STATIONERY HOW TO LIVE LONG; OR, HEALTH

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ider's Popular Resorts, and How to Read them. My Danish Days. By Griffin. My Danish Days. By Griffin. Rannt's Centennial Railway Guide-map of Philadphia. By Walfred. Leisure Hour Series. In An Ace, By Jenkins. Leisure Hour Series French at Heme. By Albert shodes. Illust'd seque. Treasure Trove Series. By R. H. Stod dard.

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Depot at RILEY'S wharves, foot of Sleventh and Twiths dreets seekhwes.
Brasch part, C street, between Second and Third streets northwest.

WALTER IL. HARLOW DEALER IN CUMBERLAND AND ANTHRACITE COAL, OAK, PINE, AND HICKORY WOOD. Tard, Corner Righth and B streets southwest, Yard, Corner Eighth and B streets southwest, OPPOSITE SMITHSONIAN PARE. Franch Yard, A street, between Second and Third

T. EDW. CLARK & CO. LUMBER, WOOD AND COAL, DOORS, BASH, BLINDS,

Our sects of Wood and Coal is large and well so sected. Wood saved and ipilis and in the stick. Or our given at other part or at our OFFIUR. Of the control LEGAL.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE subscriber has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, bolding a special term, leiters of administration on the personal estate of Mahy A. Swrtland, late of District of Columbia, deceased, All personal barden claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to arbibit the same, with the vosconers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the Eth day of July next; they may etherwise by Jaw be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 5th day of July, 1878.

Given under my hand, the 5th day of July, 1878.